

Appropriation Bill. Ordered to be read through for the first time.

Mr. Widemann asked if this was the first reading of the Bill.

President—"Yes."

Mr. Widemann—Is a resolution passed on Saturday last on a bill not before the House, valid. He asked for a ruling.

The President said the action of the House was in perfect order.

Mr. Widemann moved that the resolution take effect on Friday next. His reasons for so asking was on account of the difference between the bill read, and the printed copies in the hands of the members.

Mr. Kalua, moved it be read a second time by title.

The President stated that the bill must first go to the Revising Committee, unless the rules be suspended.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time by its title. Ordered to be revised and afterwards to be printed.

Mr. Aholo moved it to be considered in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Cecil Brown moved the bill pass to engrossment.

Mr. Aholo moved that the House adjourn until 10 a.m. to-morrow. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Cecil Brown's motion ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Widemann rose to be a point of order. Was the motion to adjourn before the House or not?

Motion to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next was carried.

The Attorney-General gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent unlawful secret associations.

Second reading of a bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Penal Code relating to the offence of libel.

Mr. Widemann said this was his old friend, the libel law. He moved it be passed to engrossment.

Mr. Kaulukou pointed out that the bill did not provide for any imprisonment—it would be optional with the Court. The old law provided for both fine and imprisonment. If the Court did not choose to imprison a man for libel, they could fine him \$1 or more, as they wished. He did not think the Hon. Noble Widemann would care to be libelled, and the offender be fined \$1 only. Newspapers in Honolulu are run very differently now from what they were formerly, and the way things were going on there was a chance of some of the newspaper editors being shot.

Mr. Widemann thought he had made a mistake. When he called this bill his "friend" he found it was his "enemy." It is simply a waste of time to pass this bill. He would vote either one or the other to get rid of it.

Mr. Richardson moved that the word "or" be struck out, and the word "and" be substituted, thereby making imprisonment compulsory.

Mr. Nawahi, in order to end the discussion, moved the previous question.

The Attorney-General said the bill had received the earnest attention of the Committee. The punishment provided is amply sufficient if convicted of the misdemeanor. He thought the Legislature had a right to expect the Court would do its duty. They can trust the Judiciary to exercise its discretion and he therefore hoped the bill would pass.

Bill passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

Second reading of a bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Frank Brown moved it be referred to the Select Committee on Liquor Bills. Carried.

Second reading of a bill to incorporate a gas company in Honolulu.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. J. S. Walker in the Chair.

The first section having previously passed the second section was taken into consideration. It read as follows:

"Section 2. Gas Works.—They shall have the right to erect at a radius of not less than three-quarters of a mile distant from the Bell Tower, such radius not to extend, however, above King Street, in said City of Honolulu, gas works for the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the right to maintain and operate the same during the continuance of this franchise."

Mr. Widemann said he was opposed to the bill. He objected to the locality fixed by the second section. It would increase the cost of gas. He did not think anything would be gained by putting the gas works in such places as indicated.

Mr. Dole opposed the possible locality. The work of making gas is a very offensive one. The whole country to leeward is ruined by it. If put alongside of a residence the value of the property will drop 50 per cent in one day.

In answer to Mr. Widemann he said he had been told this.

Mr. Dole said gas works were nuisances. By passing this section it gave them a right to stick their gas works wherever they can get the ground. He thought it could be regulated by reserving the authority to grant permission for the Company to erect works in a certain place. He moved to amend it so as to read "some place in Honolulu not less than half a mile distant from the Bell

Tower to be approved of by Privy Council, etc."

Mr. Keau, moved that the Section pass as it stands.

Mr. Cecil Brown was also in favor of the Section passing as it stands and stated his reasons therefor at considerable length.

Mr. Dole said that this franchise if passed would doubtless be a good thing for Honolulu, but the public must be guarded. They were acting for the householders of Honolulu. Let us have gas if it can be supplied without injuring the public interests.

Mr. Cecil Brown stated that the smell of coal tar was a disinfectant. In the city of San Francisco there are gas works right in the heart of the city.

Mr. Dole's amendment was put to vote and carried and the 2nd Section passed.

Mr. Nawahi moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Carried. Report of Committee adopted.

The House adjourned at 4 p.m. until 10 a.m. Tuesday.

FOURTIETH DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1884.

The House met at 10 A. M. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kaulukou asked for further time in which to present his minority report on police, prisons, and mounted police. Granted.

Mr. Frank Brown presented a resolution that the cost of printing and translating the reports at this session be laid before the House. Carried.

The Attorney-General read for the first time a bill to prevent the organization of unlawful secret associations. Read a second time by its title, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Widemann asked for leave of absence for an indefinite period.

Mr. Dole objected to the privilege being granted.

Mr. W. O. Smith said that without there were strong reasons, no member ought to leave the House for an indefinite period.

The motion was put to vote, and carried.

Mr. Dole moved that the President of the Board of Immigration lay before the House particulars of all contracts, &c., relating to Portuguese immigrants during the past biennial period, and since then. Carried.

Mr. Pilipo asked if the Minister of Foreign Affairs was prepared to present a report in accordance with the resolution passed, calling upon him to furnish a memorandum of the expenses of the recent foreign missions.

Mr. Gibson said the report was ready in his office, and he would present it after recess.

Dr. J. Mott Smith gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution relating to Japanese immigration.

The Minister of Finance presented a statement of the amount received by tax-collectors in each district for 1883, in compliance with a resolution passed by the House.

Mr. Bishop read the first time a joint resolution authorizing the Minister of Finance to pay over to the Treasurer of the Queen's Hospital the sum of \$7,011.83. The resolution was read a second time by its title, passed to engrossment, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The Minister of the Interior, in compliance with a resolution, presented a statement of privileges granted to the Oceanic Steamship Company. The report was ordered to be printed.

He stated in regard to a resolution relating to the Board of Genealogy, that owing to the illness of the Secretary, and the absence of the Governor of Hawaii, his report would be somewhat delayed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second reading of a bill to incorporate a gas company for the lighting of the city of Honolulu.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. S. Walker in the chair. At 12 o'clock the House took a recess for one hour.

On reassembling, the several sections from 3 to 12 inclusively were passed, with the exception of section 7, which was struck out.

The original section 12 gave rise to a lengthy discussion, as it called for an exclusive right to be granted to the applicants.

Mr. Dole moved to strike out the word "exclusive."

Mr. Cecil Brown moved it pass as printed. He was of opinion that parties intending to carry out a project of this kind in this small city should have some security. There will be great expense incurred in various ways which he enumerated. This city is not large enough to support two gas companies. He instanced the two ice companies. The old company had to buy the new one. Also, he offered similar remarks on the two telephone companies. If the city were large enough to support two companies, he would not be in favor of exclusive right.

Mr. W. O. Smith said twenty-five years is a long time, and most of them would be dead and buried before it expired. A twenty-five years' privilege is simply iniquitous. He would venture to say if the word "exclusive" were struck out they would go on just the same. The idea of another company coming in is all bosh. This company is going to considerable expense and trouble, and another company would have to do

likewise; and it is not likely they will do so. He could not see what was to be gained by the Legislature granting the exclusive privilege.

Mr. Bishop did not think it possible that this House would pass such a bill granting an exclusive charter for twenty-five years. It proposes to allow this company to charge a very high price for gas, and in twenty-five years there may be many improvements, and the bill does not provide for the works being finished. They can run their mains as far as it is profitable for them, and no other company can come in to supply the people beyond their limit with gas. He was not in favor of a gas bill at all, and he thought the gentlemen who had nursed this thing along so far, would by and bye be sorry for it. If they put up their works and charged a reasonable price there is no danger of any other company coming in. He hardly thought that the members from the other districts were desirous of forcing upon Honolulu a measure that may be a great expense to them. A good deal had been said about the Government being supplied at one-third the price charged other consumers. Surely the Government was as well able to pay \$4 per 1,000 feet as individuals were. He did not believe the people of this country desired the Legislature to pass a bill granting a monopoly to any company.

Mr. Dole said that monopoly was a comparatively new word in this country, and he congratulated the country on having escaped from the effects of monopolies. This is a small country, and a few monopolies would have a detrimental effect on the country. The United States, large as it is, has suffered dreadfully from monopolies. If they let one monopoly in, it will be an inducement for others to present themselves. He explained how these monopolists wedge themselves in so that it is difficult to get rid of them if desired. These men do not come from California as missionaries to supply us with light, because we want light. They come and ask for a franchise which we do not understand at first, and when passed they laugh at us. It is against rights and against the comfort of the people of Honolulu to grant this monopoly. They can lay pipes in the city and refuse to supply the Valley, Kawaiahae, Kulaokahua and other distant places. This bill, from beginning to end, is a fraud, and he did not think the House would pass it. Monopoly destroys competition, the very inspiring influence of trade. If business is so profitable, let us get the benefit of two gas companies, and the best quality of gas. If two firms cannot pay they cannot continue to sell it at a loss. It will eventually come into the hands of one firm. He referred to the careless delivering of the ice in this city. Just as soon as the new ice company starts the old ice company will begin selling good ice and will give full weight. That is the result of competition, and he wanted the same benefit from the gas company. Monopoly is against the constitution of the country. He thought when the Legislature gave them the right to dig up the streets they have given all they ought to give. He had tried to eradicate the evil features of the bill, and had granted all they have any right to ask from this House.

The section passed with the amendment to strike out the word "exclusive."

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House adopted the report.

House adjourned at 3:10 P. M. until 10 A. M. Wednesday.

FOURTY-FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25th.

The House met at 10 A. M. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

On suspension of the rules a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Kaneohe presented a petition from the district of Waiuku, relating to the holding of the term of second Judicial Court, at Waiuku.

Mr. Hitchcock presented a petition bearing 120 signatures protesting against the Bank Charter; also one bearing 182 signatures, that Mr. Kaunamano the member from Hamakua vote against the Bank Bill.

Mr. Dole presented a petition against monopoly and also the Bank Bill.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in compliance with a resolution relating to the expense of foreign missions, presented the following statement:

Expenses of Hon. J. M. Kapena, \$ 7412 50

Expenses of Hon. G. W. Macfarlane 2000 00

Expenses of Col. C. P. Iauka, 1950 00

Expenses of Capt. Tripp, 2093 00

Dr. J. Mott Smith read the first time a joint resolution for the appropriation of \$50,000 to promote Japanese immigration.

Mr. Godfrey Brown asked if the honorable member introduced the resolution on his own account or on account of the Government.

Mr. S. G. Wilder asked for further information on this matter.

Mr. Gibson respectfully referred the Hon. Noble to the report of the Board of Immigration as setting forth the views of the Ministry. It reads as follows: "The proposition with regard to Japanese immigration is strongly recommended to the consideration of the Assembly, the cordial consent of the Japanese Government having been given for the introduction of ten thousand of their people during the next two or three years, if the Hawaiian Government so desire."

Mr. Gibson said that Japan had received the propositions of this country in a friendly manner, and had stated how we could secure some of their people.

Dr. J. Mott Smith was of opinion that the favorable opportunity which presented itself should be availed of.

Mr. W. O. Smith said he was in favor of Japanese Immigration and he believed it would result in much good to the country.

He was of opinion that under the present administration, Portuguese Immigration should be stopped. The feeling of Japanese Immigration was received with great favor, but they could not place large sums of money at the disposal of the present administration to make use of as they thought fit. If it were absolutely necessary that the gentleman who represents this country in Japan (Mr. W. R. Irwin), should return by the next steamer, he can report that the matter is under consideration. Before the end of the session, if they had a different administration, they might be in a different position. He was willing to vote sufficient money to keep the Government going but not to vote large sums, after the showing before them, which was rendered. All he asked, was, that this matter be deferred for the present. If the Cabinet were consistent, this matter would have been passed by a Cabinet resolution and not come to the Assembly at all. If they had been consistent in what they have said they would have put the item in the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Gibson said, the honorable gentleman says, if we had been consistent we would have placed the item in the Appropriation Bill." It was not before them at the time the Appropriation Bill was drawn up. He (Mr. S.), further states that the Government incurred an indebtedness of \$800,000. They were authorized to negotiate for \$2,000,000. He did not suppose any country in the world stands so well in regard to indebtedness as Hawaii. Many countries have incurred indebtedness for many things that will not repay their investment, but this country has incurred a debt for things that are worth the money invested. It is sometimes advisable to incur an indebtedness for a valuable consideration; it was oftentimes wise to incur a debt for various good investments that would pay ten-fold to the individual investing. The largest part of Hawaii's indebtedness is for men, women and children. Minister Armstrong set forth its value in his report of 1882, showing it was paying a good interest on the investment. The assessments will show that this immigration was creating a revenue to the country.

Therefore, he was sure that the honorable gentlemen would agree with him that they have a good value for the money spent. Supposing they were to incur further indebtedness for Japanese, it would be wise and judicious to incur. He contemplated the situation, by stating that if the Portuguese immigrants were sent out of the country and the money they had cost, returned, would they be better off? No, they would not, as every member knows. It is a wise thing to incur a debt judiciously and increase our interests thereby. The honorable gentlemen should not speak about a mortgage. When he (Mr. G.) stepped into office he was urged to increase the credit on what seemed to be a vital and important matter to the country, and not allow it to be neglected. They have expended the money in a judicious manner.

The honorable member from Waiuku thought the matter should be deferred. He thought it injudicious under the present circumstances.

Mr. Gibson pointed out that as the gentleman to superintend the emigration from Japan was here, it was most important that they should come to some decision before he leaves. The honorable member also thinks that if others were in office it would be better. Such a decision rests with His Majesty. He was satisfied His Majesty would not disregard the desire of his people. It was useless for them to make any reference to this subject just now.

Mr. Dole said he was in favor of Japanese Immigration and he understood the planters had responded liberally in their applications. He intended to have prepared a Bill to provide for Japanese Immigration but he doubted the advisability of so doing now, as the Ministry take hold of every loop-hole to evade the law; therefore he was afraid of favoring the demand for \$50,000, because the Ministers may spend the money any way they please. He did not wish the matter of immigration to be kept on scattered papers. He wanted to know what the Portuguese Immigration cost. He had been informed it costs so much as to cause a suspicion that some one is making too much money out of it. Mr. Irwin had told him that Japanese immigrants lauded here

would not cost more than \$55, including all expenses, including commission. The law should state how much is to be paid by the planters, and that what they pay shall be paid into the Treasury. A resolution of the kind presented is vague. There was no confidence in the Ministry. He believed they would take every advantage, even break the laws. Their presence is an obstacle to enterprises of this kind. If they had confidence in the Ministry, it was a simple thing to pass a law to provide for immigration. If our debt is increased \$800,000, how long will it be before our credit is shaken? It was already shaken to some extent. The bonds of the Hawaiian Government have sought a market in Honolulu without success, and were taken to San Francisco and sold for 87 cents. He was therefore in favor of preparing a full pledged law, and hoped the Hawaiian Consul-General can wait, as he believed this matter was going to be of a good deal of importance to him. He believed this matter would be better in his hands, and he thought the conditions ought to be fully set forth in the law.

Mr. Bishop said he always favored appropriations for immigration because it seemed to him that one of the great wants of the country was, more laboring men and women. In forming their appropriations for immigration, it had always been expected that the money would be expended in a business-like way, and also most economically. In their expectations they were sometimes mistaken and disappointed. Sometimes the reasons were unavoidable, over which they had no control, but he was surprised there had been so much mismanagement in Portuguese immigration during the past two years. It will be remembered that last session there was great fault found with the way in which Portuguese immigration had been carried on, and there was great suspicion of unnecessary expense. The accounts were so badly kept that they did not know how much it cost, but he understood that it cost more than during former periods. He was surprised it had been more expensive than it ought to have been. The present President of the Board of Immigration was not responsible for his predecessor; but he is a business man; he is an accountant, and it must be a matter of surprise that he should not straighten the accounts out, and also have had proper accounts kept. One steamer, at least, has arrived during his administration. Regarding immigration of Japanese, they had been seeking for that kind for a good many years. Now there seemed to be an opportunity to do something. He would like to take advantage of it; to make a beginning at least. The gentleman who has come from Japan to undertake this business has been waiting a number of weeks. Orders, are in sufficient numbers to warrant them to go on and it only requires the credits to carry out the same. If we are going to have some Japanese this year, it seems advisable they should arrive here before the grinding season; a month or two is of great importance to planters. Though he was not in favor of supporting large amounts for immigration, he was in favor of the amount to the extent asked for in the resolution offered. Believing as he did, that the interests of the country will be served by forwarding this matter of Japanese immigration, he would favor it.

The Assembly took a recess at noon.

On re-assembling at one o'clock, Mr. Pilipo asked for an explanation of what was set forth in the Bureau of Immigration report relating to Japanese Immigration.

Mr. Gibson explained that Japan had sent a gentleman to this country in a marked friendly manner. It was the desire of that country to enter into negotiations with Hawaii without compromising herself with other powers.

It was intended that the Japanese would come without contracts the same as other people do.

Mr. Pilipo said that in order to help the matter he would support the passage of the resolution with the understanding that a bill be brought in to regulate the immigration.

The motion to pass to engrossment was carried and the resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole. Hon. J. S. Walker in the Chair.

Mr. Keau moved that the items be read and considered one by one. Carried.

Mr. Pilipo moved that the amount of His Majesty's Privy Purse read \$45,000.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Pilipo's amendment was supported by Messrs. Dole, and Hitchcock.

Item passed as in the bill, \$50,000.

On the subject of household expenses, Mr. Nawahi moved it be referred to a Select Committee. He said this is the second session it had been inserted in the bill, and as they did not exactly know what it is, he made the above motion.

Mr. Kaunamano thought it unnecessary to refer it to a Committee, but was of opinion that the Chamberlain could explain.

Mr. Richardson thought the motion was unnecessary.

Mr. Nawahi said it was explained what the item was for two years ago, and it was thought it would be for that two years